(XXI YEAR.) THE (No 1592.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1776

LONDON.

The following is a copy of the bill for composing the present troubles, and for quieting the minds of his Majesty's subjects in America, intended to have been presented to the House of Commons last week by Mr. Burke, but was prevented by the previous question being put.

WHEREAS by the bleſſing of Almighty God, and the induſtry, enterprize and courage of ſeveral of the people of this realm, extenſive and valuable territories have been acquired in America to the crown of Great Britain, which are now inhabited by great multitudes of his majeſty's ſubjects, who have ſettled and improved the ſame for the moſt part at their own charges, to the great increaſe of the commerce and naval ſtrength of this kingdom; and have given, of their own free gift, made proviſion for the ſupport of the civil government within their ſaid plantations, have maintained many expenſive wars againſt the Indian nations, and have at ſundry times granted large ſums of money and other very conſiderable aids to his majeſty and his royal predeceſſors to ſupport them againſt the enemies of this kingdom, notwithſtanding which, the inhabitants of the ſaid colonies have been made liable to ſeveral taxes given and granted in parliament for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue when they have had no knights or burgeſſes, or others, of their own chuſing, to repreſent them in parliament, and from the great diſtance of the ſaid colonies from this land and other impediments, are not able conveniently to ſend repreſentatives to the ſaid parliament, whereby the ſaid inhabitants of the Britiſh colonies have conceived themſelves to be much aggrieved, and thereby great troubles have ariſen and are likely to continue, if a fitting remedy be not provided. Wherefore we pray your majeſty that it may be enacted and declared, and it is hereby enacted and declared, by, &c. &c.

That no aid, ſubſidy, tax, duty, loan, benevolence, or any other burthen or impoſition whatſoever, ſhall be granted, laid, aſſeſſed, levied, or collected, upon the inhabitants of any colony or plantation in America, by the authority or in virtue of any act of parliament, or by any other manner, or by any other authority, than the voluntary grant of the general aſſembly or general court of each colony or plantation, and which ſhall be granted to by his majeſty's governor, and otherwiſe confirmed according to the uſage of each province reſpectively, any law, ſtatute, cuſtom, right, prerogative, or any other matter whatſoever, to the contrary notwithſtanding. Saving to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, his right of reſerving and collecting quitrents, and other antient dues and revenues, and all other duties and taxes by this act not repealed, and ſaving and reſerving to all proprietors and charter companies their antient rights, privileges, and poſſeſſions

Provided always, that nothing in this act contained ſhall extend or be conſtrued to extend to reſtrain the future impoſition and levy of duties and taxes for the regulation of trade and commerce in all the dominions to the imperial crown of this realm belonging.

And in order to remove all doubts and uneaſineſs from the minds of his majeſty's ſubjects in the colonies, it is hereby further enacted, that if any act of parliament ſhall be hereafter made for the purpoſe of ſuch regulation of trade, the produce of the duties thereby ſaid ſhall be held of the directors or receivers of his majeſty's cuſtoms for the diſpoſal of the general aſſemblies as if the ſame had been levied by the authority of the ſeveral general aſſemblies in the ſaid colonies.

And whereas during theſe troubles the aſſemblies or inhabitants of the ſaid colonies have formed a general meeting, when ſaid meeting was not authorized by law to make any order or reſolution, or to do any other act of force to bind his majeſty's ſubjects: And whereas it may be neceſſary that the ſaid colonies ſhould have authority to do certain acts by common conſent which ſhould conclude the whole body of the ſaid colonies; be it therefore enacted, that it ſhall and may be lawful for his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to give authority to his governors in America, to require the ſaid ſeveral aſſemblies to ſend deputies to a general meeting, with full powers to bind their ſaid ſeveral provinces to all acts done by a majority of voices in the ſaid general meeting, which meeting and the powers thereof ſhall ceaſe and determine on if not further continued by parliament.

And whereas, in conſequence of the late troubles, ſeveral acts of parliament have been made for the purpoſe of coercing and reſtraining the colonies, of which undue advantage has been taken to repreſent the ſame, as if a deſign had been formed to deprive the people of the ſaid colonies of ſeveral rights, benefits, and advantages of nature and the Britiſh conſtitution, which has greatly increaſed the diſcontents of the colonies and fomented the troubles in America—In order therefore to quiet the minds of his majeſty's ſubjects in America, and reclaim the diſobedient to that lenity which ought to have the ſtrongeſt operations on the minds of free ſubjects; be it enacted, That an act made in the 7th year of the reign of his preſent majeſty, intitled, "An act for granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America; for allowing a drawback of the duties of cuſtoms upon the exportation from this kingdom, of coffee and cocoa nuts, of the produce of the ſaid colonies or plantations; for diſcontinuing the drawbacks payable on china earthen ware exported to America; and for more effectually preventing the clandeſtine running of goods in the ſaid colonies and plantations." alſo one other act made in the 4th year of the reign of his preſent majeſty, intitled, "An act to diſcontinue in ſuch manner, and for ſuch time, as are therein mentioned, the landing and diſcharging, lading or ſhipping of goods, wares and merchandize, at the town and within the harbour of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in North-America." Alſo one other act made in the 14th year of the reign of his preſent majeſty, intitled, "An act for the more impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in caſes of perſons queſtioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law, or for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England." and alſo one other act made in the 14th year of the reign of his preſent majeſty, intitled, "An act for the better regulating the government of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England." be hereby ſeverally and reſpectively repealed

And the king's moſt excellent majeſty, taking into his gracious conſideration the great troubles, diſcords and wars that have of late been in ſome of his majeſty's colonies in America, and that divers of his ſubjects are, by occaſion thereof and otherwiſe, fallen into and become obnoxious to great pains and penalties; out of a hearty and pious deſire to put an end to all ſuits and controverſies that by occaſion of the late diſtractions in America have ariſen or may ariſe between his ſubjects; and to the intent that no crime whatſoever committed againſt his majeſty ſhall hereafter riſe in judgment, or be brought in queſtion, againſt any of them, to the leaſt endamagement of them, either in their lives, liberties, or eſtates, or to the prejudice of their reputations; and to bury all ſeeds of future diſcord and remembrance of the former, as well in his own breaſt as in the breaſts of his ſubjects one towards another; is graciouſly pleaſed that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, &c. &c. That all and all manner of treaſons, miſpriſion of treaſons, murders, felonie, offences, crimes, contempts, and miſdemeanors, counſelled commanded, acted or done ſince the by any perſon or perſons in America before the by virtue or colour of any command, power, authority, commiſſion, warrant, or inſtruction, from his majeſty, or from any other perſon or perſons deriving or pretending to derive authority, mediately or immediately, from his majeſty, or of or from any aſſembly, council, general court, convention, congreſs or meeting in any of his majeſty's colonies in America, called or reputed or taking on them the name of the aſſembly, council or general court of any of his majeſty's colonies in America, or of a general congreſs, or provincial congreſs, or any other name or ſtyle whatſoever, or by virtue or colour of any writ, commiſſion, or inſtructions of or from any perſon or perſons, reputed or taken to be, or claiming or exerciſing the power of commander in chief of the Continental army in America, or of any provincial army, or commander of any army or body of troops whatſoever within any of his majeſty's colonies in America, by ſea or land, or of any magiſtrate or reputed magiſtrate or officer, within any of the ſaid colonies, or by any pretence, warrant, or command whatſoever, from them or any of them, or their or any of their reſpective council or councils, or any member of ſuch council or councils, or from any perſon or perſons whatſoever deriving or pretending to derive authority from them or any of them, be pardoned, releaſed, indemnified, diſcharged, and put in utter oblivion.

And that all and every perſon and perſons, acting, adviſing, aſſiſting, abetting, and counſelling the ſame, they, their heirs, executors and adminiſtrators, be and are hereby pardoned, releaſed, acquited, indemnified, and diſcharged from the ſame; and of and from all pains of death, and other pains, judgments, indictments, informations, convictions, attainders, outlawries, penalties, eſcheats, and forfeitures, and every of them, and all grants thereupon made, and all eſtates derived under the ſame, be, and are hereby declared and enacted to be from henceforth null and void; extinguiſhing all actions, ſuits, demands, and proſecutions, civil and criminal, or public or private, except for the reſtoration of ſuch eſtates as have been or ſhall be ſeized from their owners during the troubles; and for reſtoring to the ſaid owners the mean profits of the ſame. Provided that arms not taken up by his majeſty's authority, ſhall be laid down by our ſubjects in the ſaid provinces within

Extract of a letter from Harwich, November 19.

"The ſtorm laſt Tueſday, the 14th, has done more damage on the coaſt of Holland than has been known ſince the memory of man; it is horrible to view the coaſt; a ſcene of ſhipwrecks from the iſland of Goree to Schevelin bay; the ſtrand maſter has found 26 rudders of ſhips of different ſizes; no marks remain to give account of what ſhips they were, except on the hogſheads of tobacco that have been picked up on the ſtrand, which are marked Betſey, 1775, Glaſgow. Many oranges, lemons, and caſks of wine, with ſquare timber, are floating along the coaſt; not one ſoul on board the different ſhips is ſaved, nor one mark of any of the ſhips. What maſts and yards drove on ſhore, are moſt of them broken and ſhivered; only one gafel ſchuyt, out of ſixteen, rode it out in Helvoet roads, by having his anchors clear, and five down a-head of him.

"The ſhipping in Helvoet harbour, with difficulty, held faſt with two cables a-head, and ſeveral men of war in the baſon broke looſe and received damage; the waters were over the tops of the mooring poit along Helvoet key; the waters overflowed the iſland of Odenburg, commonly called Blanckenburg, which is about three miles long and two broad: it had ſeveral farm houſes, &c. on it; nothing has been diſcovered but ſome drowned hares; the boats laſt Thurſday ſailed over the iſland, as if no ſuch place had been there."

Nov. 22. It is ſaid that every veſſel in the navy, under 40 guns, is ordered to be ready for ſea by the firſt of next month, manned and victualled.

Advice from Cadiz informs us, that two veſſel laden with ammunition &c. going to America, were oppedthere, by requeſt of the Engliſh conſul, from proceeding any further.

LEIDEN, *November 16.*

The day before yeſterday, between four and five in the morning, a moſt violent ſtorm aroſe in the S.W. which, about noon, changed to the N. and continued all the next night, mingled with hail, rain and thunder. This ſtorm has occaſioned immenſe damage at the Hague, Delft, and this place; but the moſt conſiderable loſs was at Rotterdam and Amſterdam, from the inundation having ſwept away many of their magazines. By the great quantity of water brought down the Maeze, the roads and way to Rotterdam are entirely broken, and immenſe damage done. At Amſterdam the waters were ſeven inches higher than in the laſt inundation, and the lower part of the city and the iſlands on the coaſt of Y are under water. Much other damage is done, great numbers of cattle are loſt, and the road between Haerlem and Amſterdam, both for carriages and paſſengers, totally ſwept away.

WORCESTER, *March 1.*

We are told a gentleman who came out of Boſton laſt Friday reports, that the enemy have taken away their mortars from Bunker's-Hill, and carried them to Boſton; that a council of war had been held in Boſton for ſeveral days; that general Howe had adviſed the mandamus counſellors to go to England, and the tories to leave the town; that all the veſſels in the harbour that were not in the king's ſervice, were taken up to tranſport the tories and their effects; and that it was ſurmiſed in Boſton, that ſhould another battle enſue, and the regulars be defeated, they would ſet fire to the town, and remove to ſome other part of the continent.

It is a prevailing opinion that ſomething extraordinary will turn up in the courſe of a few days.

NEW-YORK, *Feb.* 29.

Saturday laſt col. Ward's regiment arrived here from Connecticut, and embarked in boats and landed on Nailau Iſland.

Extract of a letter from Canada.

"It is not improbable, that unacquainted with all the circumſtances, ſome perſons, who while they applauded the courage and reſolution of our late brave general Montgomery, in attacking, under every diſadvantage, a city ſo ſtrongly fortified both by art and nature, as Quebec, with leſs than half the number of men that were within the walls to defend it, many cenſure the attempt as raſh and deſperate. But his ſituation not only juſtified, but made it a matter of indiſpenſible duty, though a duty of a nature ſo difficult and arduous, that the moſt heroic virtue and intrepid courage was abſolutely neceſſary to the performance of it. The expiration of the time for which a great part of the provincial troops had been inliſted, being near at hand, in a council of war, an attack of the town before that time was determined upon, and a plan concerted. But juſt before its execution, it appearing that ſome deſerters from our army had diſcovered it to the enemy, an alteration became neceſſary, nor was there any time to delay, for the men were on point of returning home, and the general was reduced to the dilemma of making an attack under all diſadvantages, or of raiſing the ſiege, and retiring with the loſs of all the advantages we had gained by the unparalleled fatigues of a winter campaign in ſuch a country. It is no wonder therefore, that, perilous as it was, he, with col. Arnold, &c. determined to make the attack, though, to ſtimulate his men, the general was obliged to head them in perſon.

"The attack was made with as much bravery as it was reſolved on, and probably would have ſucceeded, had not a fatal diſcharge from the enemy's cannon, ſoon after he mounted the wall, finiſhed the glorious career of our gallant general and ſome of the braveſt of his followers. The principal of theſe were his aid de camp, captain M'Pherſon, of Philadelphia, capt. Cheeſman, of New-York, and ten of his company, who all fell at the firſt fire. This mighty loſs, at the firſt onſet, ſo confuſed and diſcouraged our men, that the remaining officers in the detachment thought themſelves under a neceſſity of drawing off the men.

"Capt. Cheeſman was the firſt that ſcaled the wall, and intrepidly puſhing forward, he received a canniſter of grape-ſhot through his body, which brought him to the ground: he attempted to riſe, and his motions indicated a deſire to preſs forward, but all was over, the fatal wound was given, through which fled as brave and heroic a ſpirit as ever animated the breaſt of an Alexander.

"He ſeemed to have a remarkable preſage that he ſhould fall in the attack; he mentioned it without the leaſt ſuperſtitious fear, but with the undaunted bravery of a ſoldier. He dreſſed himſelf that morning extremely neat, and putting five half joes in his pocket, ſaid that would be ſufficient to bury him with decency, as him I have loſt a valuable and much eſteemed friend."

March 4. By ſeveral gentlemen from Albany we learn, that the noted Indian partizan Lucia Corne arrived there laſt Thurſday evening, eſcorte by major Melcher with a number of the officers taken at Chamblee; that capt. Dickey, with the firſt company of Pennſylvanians, arrived at Montreal the 16th of February; the 18th capt. Jenkins was met on Lake Champlain with his company; capt. Davis at Crown-Point, and capt. Williams at Ticonderoga, all of the firſt battalion of the Pennſylvania forces in high ſpirits; that three companies of Green Mountain boys were alſo arrived at Montreal; that the lakes were lined with troops

from Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and that nothing material has lately happened at Quebec.

March 6. We are informed by a captain of a veſſel from Rhode-Iſland, that laſt week capt. Wallace landed his marines on Conanicut, in the evening, and began to burn the buildings, but being diſcovered by one of the centinels, a number of our people concealed themſelves behind the walls and fences until they came near them; but the commander thinking it unfair to fire on them without giving them notice, called out, "Who comes there?" when he heard Wallace order his men to make ready, upon which our party inſtantly fired among them, and killed and wounded thirty of Wallace's people; among the ſlain was an officer of marines, and the drummer, who was killed by Wallace's ſide, which was plainly ſeen by the light of the houſes on fire. Thoſe that were not wounded of Wallace's party retreated on board the ſhip with greater haſte than they landed.

Wedneſday laſt Wallace and his fleet went down the bay to Rhode-Iſland on which they gave him a cannonading as he paſſed, and on Saturday he returned again, when they paid him the ſame compliment.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, Feb. 19, 1776.

"Capt. Graham, of the ſecond battalion, is juſt arrived from Quebec---nothing very material, but that the blockade is kept up completely, and frequent deſertions from the town: I am told they had been ſeen to break up the veſſels in the harbour for fire-wood: This abſolutely does great honour to general Arnold and his little party, however they will now get eaſe, as troops are coming in pretty faſt; one company of Pennſylvania troops arrived yeſterday with ſome American manufactured gunpowder, and many of the New-England volunteers We now have, I imagine, about 1500 men before Quebec, but before the reinforcement arrived, the blockade was kept up with about 500 men, excluſive of a few Canadians, in whom little or no dependance could at that time be put, nor indeed at any time, without a greater force of Continental troops.

We hear, by a gentleman from Rhode-Iſland, that the Macaroni privateer had taken a tranſport ſhip from London: It is ſaid that there were found on board orders for general Howe only to act on the defenſive, till further orders.

We hear a number of troops are evacuating Boſton, and embarking on board the tranſports; and it is thought they intend to viſit New-York very ſhortly.

We are juſt informed that our army at Roxbury had regained poſſeſſion of Dorcheſter-Neck, and had brought with them ſome mortars and battering cannon.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 9.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated March 6.

"A letter from Cambridge, of the 29th ult. informs, That preparations were ſtill making for getting to work on Dorcheſter-Neck and Boſton; that the enemy were well acquainted with their deſigns, and had lately thrown up ſeveral works to weaken our fire; that on the 28th, they (the enemy) compleated a bomb battery and a gun fletch oppoſite Letchmore's-Point, and promiſe our folks a viſit as ſoon as they break ground on Dorcheſter; that the principal part of their heavy cannon, hoſpital ſtores, &c. are on board ſhip; all the ſquare rigged veſſels in the harbour are taken up, and received two months advance to tranſport the troops and tory inhabitants, if neceſſary, to a leſs hoſtile ſhore; that Monday or Tueſday next will be the important day; that we have forty-five batteaus, each to carry eighty men, and two floating batteries, ſtationed at the mouth of Cambridge river; if the enemy make a ſerious affair of Dorcheſter, we may ruſh into the weſt part of Boſton; the enemy's ſtrength (marines, tories and negroes included) about 7000---our's about 20,000; that two of our privateers had fallen in with an armed brig of 13 guns, engaged her for three hours, and ſent her off on the carteen."

Extract of a letter from Newbern (North-Carolina) February 13.

"An expreſs arrived here yeſterday from the back country, informing us that the regulators and tories were making head there, and intended marching to Croſs-Creek, and from thence to Cape-Fear. I am of opinion they will get well flogged before they reach Cape-Fear, provided they will fight. Our minute-men, and part of the militia, march to-morrow, and will join col. Caſwell in Dobb's county, from which place he will march in two or three days with near a thouſand men under his command. Col. Rutherford informed me this day, that col. Aſhe, in New-Hanover county, was on his march two days ago againſt the regulators, &c. with near two thouſand men. If three or four more of our colonels, in this province, raiſe as many men, which I expect will ſoon be the caſe, they will be able to attack ten thouſand regulars, and beat them too, I think, as our men will fight with great reſolution."

To the PEOPLE *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

LETTER I.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

THE wiſdom of ſome nations has been greatly commended, becauſe they never enacted any *new* law, nor ſuffered any innovation in their ancient conſtitutions, without firſt propoſing the matter to the people, and giving them a full opportunity to expreſs their approbation or diſlike. It is true, we have never come up to the perfection of this rule, yet in the former happy days of the province, it was a good and ſalutary cuſtom among us freely to diſcuſs and examine all public affairs, in converſation as well as writing, when occaſion required. And although, ſince the commencement of our preſent troubles, this rule could not always be obſerved, yet every unneceſſary deviation from it has but added to the affliction of many real friends of America.

Grievous as the leaſt reſtraint upon the preſs muſt always be, to a people entitled to freedom, it muſt be the more ſo, when it is not only unwarranted by thoſe, to whom they have committed the care of their liberties, but cannot be warranted by them, conſiſtent with liberty itſelf. Nevertheleſs we readily ſubmitted to it, while any colourable pretext could be offered for requiring ſuch a ſubmiſſion. Nay, we have done more---we have too quietly yielded to a *few*, who have been claiming one *power* after another, till at length, encouraged by their ſucceſs, and proſtituting the cry of public neceſſity to cloak an ambition, which needs as much to be checked in the *loweſt* as the *higheſt*, they have now the aſtoniſhing boldneſs to aim at a total deſtruction of our charter conſtitution, and ſeizing into their own hands our whole domeſtic police, with legiſlative as well as executive authority.

To prepare the way for effecting this moſt ruinous deſign, the MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA has been grievouſly wounded, in the perſons of their legal repreſentatives, by repeated attempts to intimidate them in the diſcharge of the great truſt committed to them by the voice of their country, and the moſt ſcurrilous miſrepreſentation of patriotic exertions which have not been exceeded by any other body upon the continent.

Since the *Preſs* is at length become ſo free, that ſuch publications are thought tolerable on one ſide, it cannot but be judged reaſonable, that it ſhould be equally free on the other ſide alſo; eſpecially, where charges are to be anſwered, and innocence defended. At all riſks I am determined to make the experiment, and to offer one appeal to the remainder of our ancient virtue. Nor need any perſons be alarmed; for an indecent or angry expreſſion ſhall not diſhonour my pen, nor yet a ſingle ſentiment, which is not calculated to cement all parties in the province, upon ſafe and popular grounds, more firmly than ever, in executing the reſolves of congreſs, and maintaining *American liberty*. So far as our committees confine themſelves to the purpoſes of their appointment, which are merely executive; ſo far as they are exerting themſelves to effect what is well expreſſed in the *Evening Poſt* of laſt Thurſday, to have been their original deſign, viz. "a faithful execution of the aſſociation entered into by the continental congreſs, relieving and aſſiſting thoſe who may ſuffer by the ſuſpenſion of trade, promoting reconciliation upon conſtitutional principles between Great-Britain and her colonies; the encouraging the manufactory of ſuch articles as are neceſſary for our exiſtence, cloathing and defence; the preventing manufacturers or venders of goods and merchandiſe from ſelling the ſame at unuſual and extravagant profit," and holding up tranſgreſſors of every rank to public cenſure, without fear or affection---ſo far, I ſay, they ought to have the thanks of their country for generouſly beſtowing their time and attention to its ſervice, and ought to be ſupported by all good men. In this view they deſerve the greateſt commendation for their late vigorous endeavours to reſcue their injured fellow-citizens, from the avaricious gripe of engroſſers and foreſtallers.

But if, inſtead of being confined to ſuch purpoſes as theſe, any individuals of our committees, who I truſt will never amount to a majority, ſhould, by the bait of power thrown out to them by deſigning men of this or any other province, be led out of their line, to interfere in matters foreign to their appointment, I am perſuaded, that when they ſeriouſly conſider what may be offered on this head, they will perceive that ſuch a conduct (as it never can be ſubmitted to by the people of this province) would give a more effectual ſtab to our domeſtic harmony, and to the public cauſe, than all the efforts of all the *diſaffected* perſons in America can give.

In carrying on our great controverſy with England, Pennſylvania has no need, either to make the leaſt ſacrifice of its conſtitution, nor yet to yield in zeal to the foremoſt of the colonies. It has been our ſingular happineſs from the beginning, that we have been able to grant, and have actually granted, as large ſums for the common ſervice as any of our neighbours, in proportion to our numbers; and that theſe grants have been made in a way to which the people were accuſtomed, and to which they have given their ſanction, by re-electing the ſame men, ſince the conteſt with England had advanced into open war; thereby pledging themſelves to ſubmit to whatever mode may be adopted by future aſſemblies for ſinking the immenſe ſums with which the province is charged, as well as ſignifying the fulleſt approbation of the meaſures which have been concerted for our defence.

This great privilege which we enjoy, of giving our free unbiaſſed voice annually in the choice of an aſſembly, who, from that moment, by charter become a conſtitutional body, veſted with the authority of the people, and can meet when they pleaſe, and ſit as long as they judge neceſſary.—This privilege, I ſay, and the eaſe and quiet with which our public buſineſs has been tranſacted, during the preſent conteſt, have been the envy and admiration of our neighbours, who, enjoying no ſuch perfection in their civil conſtitutions, have been driven into the meaſure of conventions, and forced to hazard the emiſſion of money, and other acts of ſtate, under diſadvantages, which need not be mentioned here, as we are yet happily free from them. Would any wiſe people, enjoying ſuch a conſtitution, ever think of deſtroying it with their own hands; or does any other colony, whoſe aſſemblies can exerciſe their authority, ever think of committing the conduct of affairs to conventions?

But ſuppoſe our aſſembly really chargeable with any culpable neglect of duty, with what face could thoſe of our preſent committee, who are ſo loud in their clamours againſt them; pretend to ſtep into their ſeats? Were they choſen for that purpoſe? No. They were conſidered as choſen for the purpoſes already mentioned; and although they conſiſt of *a hundred* members, they had not two hundred votes. Few people gave themſelves any concern about the election, being well ſatisfied, that any number of reſpectable citizens who would take the trouble of a committee of *inſpection*, ſhould be thankfully indulged with the office. But would this have been the caſe, had it been imagined that any among them, would ever aſpire at the powers veſted in an aſſembly, fairly and conſtitutionally elected, to repreſent two or three hundred thouſand people? For, whatever may be pretended about the neceſſity of a convention, it is certain, that if ſuch a body were to meet, and could ſucceed in aſſuming the powers of government, they muſt all at length be veſted, for the ſake of execution, in the hands of a *few men*, who conſider themſelves as leaders, in the city of Philadelphia; and the province in general have but little to ſay in the matter.

Theſe are very ſerious and alarming conſiderations, to many; and therefore, after diſcuſſing a certain point of equal importance in my ſecond letter, I will proceed in the ſucceeding ones, to enquire into the juſtice of ſuch complaints, as have been made againſt the *aſſembly*. In ſome inſtances, probably, theſe complaints may appear to be well founded. Where they are ſo, I ſhall be ready to confeſs it; and as perfection is not to be expected, in the firſt haſty eſſays of any public bodies providing for new and unprecedented caſes, I doubt not, they will readily make ſuch amendments, as may appear neceſſary to themſelves, or be ſuggeſted by reaſonable men. In ſome inſtances, I ſhall ſhew, that they deſerve public thanks, for refuſing to comply with ſome requiſitions formerly made; and that others are now made, which they cannot aſſent to, without a manifeſt violation of our conſtitution; ſuch as blending the military and civil power, and giving field officers, who may hold their places for life, the power of determining appeals, and diſcharging aſſeſſments, which is now ſafely lodged in the conſtitutional way, with commiſſioners choſen by the people.

CATO.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 1.

Extract of a letter from a member of the provincial congreſs of North-Carolina, to col. Howe, dated at Halifax, February 24, 1776.

"A gentleman of the name of Smith has juſt now lodged ſeven of the leaders of the Regulators in Halifax jail, among whom are four of the Fields. The names of the others I do not know, but neither Hunter nor Piles are amongſt them. He informs me, that the inſurrection is entirely ſuppreſſed with reſpect to the Regulators, and ſays he thinks the Highlanders are diſperſed before now. I do not give implicit credit to this laſt mentioned conjecture, becauſe we have later accounts than Mr. Smith's (who was only as low down, I believe, as Chatham court-houſe) which contradict it. However, it is clear to me that there will not be a gun fired upon this occaſion; for the number of our troops (not leſs, perhaps, than 5000) will undoubtedly awe the Highlanders into ſubmiſſion, if they are not already diſperſed. Governor Martin, it ſeems, had kept up a correſpondence with the diſaffected in the weſtern part of this province, had formed a plan of inſurrection, iſſued colonels commiſſions to many counties for this purpoſe, and ordered that ſuch men as ſhould take arms ſhould repair to the royal ſtandard, at Brunſwick, by the 15th of this month, promiſing that they ſhould be then and there ſupported by 5000 regulars.

"Your mind being relieved from all anxiety for us, you will be at full liberty to exert all your powers for the good of Virginia; and I flatter myſelf that your conduct will bring credit to your country, and honour to yourſelf."

Extract of a letter from Hampton, dated February 28.

"General Clinton, with two men of war (the Mercury and Kingfiſher) three tranſports, and four tenders, ſailed on Monday, I believe for ſea; and this morning another king's ſhip, which I took to be the Liverpool, and a tender, came down from Norfolk, and I imagine are gone out of the capes."

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY,

February 22, 1776.

About a week ago two minute companies arrived here from Maryland, one from Kent county, under the command of capt. William Henry, the other from Queen-Anne, under the command of capt. James Kent. They are two very fine companies, extremely well armed, have amongſt them many gentlemen of family and fortune, and are examples of good diſcipline and ſubordination. The day after their arrival the committee met, and addreſſed them as follows:

To Capt. WILLIAM HENRY, *and Capt.* JAMES KENT, *and the troops under their command.*

Gentlemen,

THE committee of Northampton county beg leave to congratulate you upon your ſafe arrival into this county, after a fatiguing march, at this rigorous ſeaſon.

When gentlemen of eaſy fortunes, ſuch as the companies we have ſeen from your province, and who can enjoy at home every convenience and elegance of life, enter themſelves voluntarily to ſerve their country, by undertaking a tedious march at an inclement ſeaſon, and cheerfully ſubmitting to every inconvenience conſequent thereto, it cannot be doubted that they are actuated by the nobleſt principles. They are juſtly entitled to the thanks of their country, and we hope Providence will ever crown them with honour and ſucceſs.

The peaceful ſtate which this once happy county ever enjoyed, till the preſent unnatural though unavoidable conteſt, renders us totally unprovided for the proper reception of a number of armed men; and we hope, gentlemen, you will conſider the very indifferent accommodations which you meet with here as ſolely owing to this cauſe, and not from want of reſpect and attention to your circumſtances. We however beg leave to aſſure you, that nothing in our power ſhall be wanting to promote your convenience and happineſs, which the ſituation of our county would permit; in full confidence that you will at all times, during your reſidence amongſt us, cheerfully co-operate with this committee in maintaining good order and regularity in this place, and in oppoſing the dangerous deſigns of all the ſecret and avowed enemies of American liberty.

To which the COMMITTEE received the following ANSWER.

Head quarters, Northampton court-houſe, Feb. 22, 1776.

Mr. Preſident and Gentlemen of the COMMITTEE *for Northampton county, Virginia.*

WE return thanks for your very polite addreſs to us, and the companies under our command, upon our arrival at this place, as alſo for your attention in making the neceſſary proviſion for our reception. Impreſſed with a lively ſenſe of the duty we owe to our country, and animated with the glorious cauſe of American liberty, we cheerfully left our habitations, thinking no difficulties too much for a people to encounter who were *determined to die or live free*, and ſhall eſteem ourſelves happy in proportion to the ſervices we ſhall be able to render the colony, and this county in particular.

We are not inſenſible of the many inconveniencies attending the accommodation of ſoldiers in a country hitherto a ſtranger to war, and with pleaſure we find your aſſiduity has conquered theſe difficulties, and made our reſidence eaſy and agreeable.

Be aſſured, gentlemen, we ſhall be always ready to give you any aſſiſtance in our power, conſiſtent with our

…, to preserve good order and regularity; and shall … at all times thankful for your advice and directions … the execution of the trust reposed in us, especially as … are strangers to what is and may have been transacted in this place. We beg leave to subscribe ourselves, with the greatest respect, gentlemen, your very obedient servants,

WILLIAM HENRY,
JAMES KENT.

ANNAPOLIS, March 14.

The public will expect some account of the alarm occasioned by the man of war and her tenders; the following is the most perfect we can give at present.---On Tuesday the 5th of March, about seven in the evening, we received information, that a man of war and two tenders were coming up the Bay and had taken a New-England schooner lying at the mouth of Patuxent---the wind blew hard at S. W. and the general expectation was, that they would be at this place in a few hours---the necessary dispositions were made to receive them in case they thought proper to land, and expresses were dispatched to Baltimore-town and other parts of the province, to communicate the intelligence---between twelve and one on Tuesday night the wind shifted, and came on a violent gale at N. W. and so continued all day on Wednesday, during which time we had not any certain information where the vessels were---on Thursday there was a light breeze up the Bay, about two o'clock the vessels hove in sight, and at half past three came opposite this city with some prizes and stood up the Bay.---Off the mouth of this harbour, they burnt a shallop loaded with oats, and in the evening anchored near the mouth of Patapsco. On Friday night we received intelligence, that the vessels were the Otter sloop of war and two tenders, and the general opinion was confirmed, that they were going to Baltimore to take or destroy the ship Defence.---On Saturday we expected to hear of an engagement, and the rather, as at Baltimore the celerity of their movements exceeded expectation---the Defence being got ready on Friday night rowed down the river, manned with a number of brave fellows, all of whom were Americans in their hearts, and most of them by birth; several small vessels attended, crowded with men to assist in case of an engagement, which in all probability would have been a bloody one.-- Capt. Nicholson got under way early on Saturday morning, resolved to retake Hudson's ship (a large vessel the Otter had made prize of loaded with wheat and flour) and to engage the Otter, if she moved to assist the tenders, which guarded the prize---the morning was thick and hazy, and the Defence got nearer to them than was expected, before they discovered her bearing down upon them---those on board the tenders appeared much alarmed, and pushed off with precipitation, and on a signal given more hands were sent by the Otter to assist in rowing them off, which was effected with difficulty---three or four small prize vessels were abandoned, besides Hudson's ship --- The Defence having manned the prize and seeing the Otter get under way, clued up her courses and prepared for battle, expecting her to come up, but the Otter having lain about two hours, as if wanting capt. Nicholson to come down, at length bore away, and in the afternoon came to anchor off this port.---Capt. Nicholson continued his station some time, and having performed this gallant action returned with the prizes to Baltimore.

On Sunday morning the Otter sloop and her tenders made sail and went down the Bay, having restored several prisoners taken in a vessel in the mouth of Patapsco.

The regulars, militia, and people in general, behaved with the greatest spirit and alacrity.

RULES for regulating and governing the forces to be raised and employed in the service of the province of Maryland, continued.

29. Whosoever of, or belonging to the said forces, shall be convicted of holding a treacherous correspondence with, or of giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be adjudged.

30. If any officer or soldier shall leave his post or colours, at the time of an engagement, to go in search of plunder, he shall suffer such punishment as may be adjudged.

31. If any commander of any post, intrenchment, or fortress, shall be compelled by the officers or soldiers under his command to surrender it to the enemy, or abandon it, the offenders shall suffer death, or such other punishment as may be adjudged.

32. If any person shall use menacing words, signs, or gestures, in the presence of any court-martial, when sitting, or shall cause any disorder or riot so as to disturb their proceedings, he shall be punished at the discretion of such court-martial.

33. To the end that offenders may be brought to justice, whenever any officer or soldier shall commit a crime deserving punishment, he shall, by his commanding officer, if an officer, be put in arrest; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, be imprisoned till he shall be either tried by a court-martial, or shall be lawfully discharged by proper authority.

34. No officer or soldier, who shall be put in arrest or imprisonment, shall continue in his confinement more than eight days, or till such time as a court-martial can be conveniently assembled.

35. No officer commanding a guard, or provost-marshal, shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner delivered into his charge by an officer belonging to the said forces; the officer, at the same time, delivering an accusation signed by himself, of the crime with which the said prisoner is charged.

36. No officer commanding a guard, or provost-marshal shall presume to release any prisoner committed to his charge, without proper authority for so doing; nor shall he suffer any prisoner to escape, on the penalty of being punished for it as may be adjudged.

37. Every officer or provost-marshal, to whose charge any prisoner shall be committed, is hereby required, within twenty-four hours after such commitment, or as soon as he shall be relieved from his guard, to give in writing to the colonel or commanding officer of the prisoner, his name and crime, and the name of the officer who committed him, on the penalty of being punished for his neglect as may be adjudged.

38. Whatever commissioned officer shall leave his confinement before he is set at liberty by the officer who confined him, or by a superior power, shall be cashiered for it.

39. Whatsoever commissioned officer shall behave in a scandalous, infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, shall be discharged from the service.

40. The officer commanding the said battalion, and every officer commanding a company not of the said battalion, shall, upon notice given to him by the commissary of musters, assemble the battalion or company, under his command, in the next convenient place for their being mustered, which shall be done of the said battalion once in six weeks at least, and of the said other forces once in ten weeks at least

41. Every field officer or other officer, commanding any corps, and actually residing with it, may give furloughs to officers and soldiers of his corps, as he shall judge to be most consistent with the good of the service; but no officer or soldier shall be absent above twenty days in six months; nor shall more than one officer and two private men be absent at the same time from any one company, excepting some extraordinary occasion shall require it.

42. At every muster, the commanding officer of the said battalion then present, or the captain or commanding officer of the said companies not of the battalion then present, shall give to the commissary of musters certificates of the musters signed by himself, signifying how long such officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who shall not appear at the said muster, have been absent, and the reason of their absence, which reason and the time of absence shall be inserted in the muster rolls, opposite to the respective names of such absentees; and the said certificate, together with the muster roll, shall be, by the said commissary, transmitted to the Council of Safety within twenty days next after such muster being taken, on failure whereof the commissary so offending shall be discharged from the service.

43. Every officer, who shall sign a false certificate relating to the absence of officers or non-commissioned officers, or private soldiers, shall be cashiered.

44. Every officer, who shall knowingly make a false muster of any man, and any officer or commissary, who shall sign, allow or return the muster rolls wherein such false muster is contained, knowing the falsity thereof, shall be cashiered, and forfeit all such pay as may be due to him at the time of his conviction of such offence.

45. Any commissary, who shall take any gift or gratuity on the false mustering of the said battalion or any company, or for signing any muster roll, shall be displaced, and forfeit his pay, as in the preceding article.

46. Any officer, who shall presume to muster any person as a soldier, who at other times is accustomed to wear a livery, or who does not actually do his duty as a soldier, shall be deemed guilty of having made a false muster, and suffer accordingly.

47. The commanding officer of every corps, or of any garrison in the service aforesaid, or at any station of any of the said forces, shall, in the beginning of every month, transmit to the Council of Safety an exact return of the state of the troops under his command, specifying the names of the officers not then residing at their posts, and the reason for and time of their absence. And whoever shall, through neglect or design, omit sending such returns, shall be punished as may be adjudged.

48. No person shall be allowed to settle at any camp or station, or to any party or detachment of the said forces, before he shall have obtained a licence from the commanding officer thereof, and shall also have subscribed these rules.

49. No suttler shall be permitted to sell any kind of liquor, or victual, or to keep his house or shop open, for the entertainment of soldiers, after nine o'clock at night, or before beating the reveilles, or upon Sundays between the hours of ten and one o'clock, on penalty of being dismissed from all future suttling.

50. No officer commanding in any camp, garrison, fort, or station, shall lay any duty or imposition upon, or be interested in, the sale of any victuals, liquors, or other necessaries of life, or merchandize which are brought or offered for sale for the use of the soldiers, nor shall receive or have any gratuity or reward for any licence to any suttler, on penalty of being discharged from the service.

51. Any commissioned officer who shall be guilty of any fraud or imbezzlement, shall forfeit all his pay due at the time of his conviction, make restitution, and be discharged from the service.

52. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall embezzle or destroy ammunition, provisions, tools, or any other thing belonging to the public stores, shall be punished as may be adjudged

53. Any officer or soldier, who shall wilfully or through negligence disobey any general or special orders, shall be punished as may be adjudged.

54. That no general court-martial shall consist of a less number than thirteen, none of whom shall be of a less degree than a commissioned officer, and the president shall be a field officer; which general court-martial shall be appointed, when and as often as occasion shall require, by the Council of Safety, or the colonel or commanding officer of the said battalion; and the president shall administer an oath to the other members of the same court, and the member next in rank to the president shall administer an oath to him, before the same court shall proceed to determine or hear any case, in the words following, to wit: "You, A. B. do swear, that you "will well and truly try, and impartially determine the cause of the prisoner now to be tried, "according to the rules for regulating and governing the forces in the service of this province. "So help you God." Provided, That when any person is to be tried for his life, the Council of Safety shall appoint twenty-four members at least, two of which to be field officers, and ten at least to be captains, out of a list of whom the offender may strike all above the number of fifteen, leaving at least one field officer and five captains; and sentence of death shall not be pronounced, unless twelve of the court martial concur in such sentence.

55. That no inferior court-martial shall consist of a less number than five commissioned officers, unless in such cases where that number cannot be conveniently assembled, when three shall be sufficient; but no person on or against whom the offence is alleged to have been committed, shall be a member of any court-martial for the trial thereof; and in such cases where three, for that reason, cannot be had of the same corps, garrison, party, or station of the offender, then with those who are competent of that corps, garrison, party, or station, and the next most convenient thereto; such inferior court-martial shall be constituted of five members at least.

[To be continued.]

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY desirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their proposals in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the council of safety, and they shall be attended to and speedily answered. 28 tf

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TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 280 acres more or less, situated upon Rock creek in Frederick county, within four miles of George town and eight of Bladensburg, 150 acres whereof are in wood; and the remainder inclosed by a good fence; there are about ten acres of the aforesaid land may be made good meadow with little trouble I have likewise for sale 25 acres of land near or adjoining the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, with good improvements thereon, and a valuable mill in good repair, and grinds all seasons. For terms apply to Robert Whitaker near the aforesaid town, or William Belt in Frederick county. 1

March 13, 1776.

STRAYED the 8th instant, out of the lot of the subscriber, in Annapolis, a small chesnut mare, about fourteen hands high, with a blaze in her forehead. Whoever will bring the said mare to the house of the subscriber aforesaid may receive two dollars reward.

3w 1X CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

March 5, 1776.

To be sold by the subscribers,

A FEW barrels and half barrels of strong and small beer, brewed by Mr. Isaac Perkins, in Kent county. This beer is allowed to be the best made in this province.

3w 2 THO. C. WILLIAMS and co.

Anne-Arundel county. Elk Ridge.

THE subscriber acquaints his brother tradesmen (especially those that have engaged in the country service) that he will furnish them with gun-barrels well forged, fluted, and bored, agreeable to the directions of the honourable the Continental Congress, at the moderate price of three dollars per barrel, which will enable the purchaser and finisher to make a good profit to himself, and will expedite the supplying the provincial magazine, so much wanted and desired. He can, without any unforeseen accident or misfortune, furnish thirty or forty barrels per month, besides those that he finishes for his friends that apply to him for either rifles or smooth guns; and if any of the barrels sold by him to any person should fail on proof with a double charge of powder and ball, he will give another barrel in lieu thereof.

2 AZEL WARFIELD.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Eden, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, by bond, note, or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having any just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted.

3w 2 TOWNSHEND EDEN, executor.

February 27, 1776.

THE creditors of the rev. Mr. John Macpherson are desired to meet at Port-Tobacco, on the 18th day of March next, to receive their dividend of what money may then be in the hands of the trustees for the creditors of said Macpherson.

3w 2 SAMUEL LOVE, acting trustee.

44

To be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on Monday the 18th instant,

A VALUABLE well improved farm, containing 430 acres of land, situated on Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county, within 7 miles of Upper Marlborough and 3 of Nottingham. If the land should be disposed of, the stock of black cattle, sheep, and hogs thereon will at the same time be exposed to sale. Those who incline to purchase may view the premises, and know the terms of sale by applying to

aw 2 X THOMAS SIM LEE.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Welsh, in Prince-George's county, near Snowdens iron-works, taken up as a stray, a chesnut roan mare, about 11 hands high, branded on the near buttock N; has a large blaze in her forehead, and appears to be about 3 years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2

Annapolis, February 27, 1776.

To be sold at the subscriber's store, for ready money only,

A Quantity of pig lead, window glass, white lead in oil, glue, Spanish whiting; likewise 4d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. brads, and about 50 groce of wood screws, on very low terms; the packages will not be opened, but sold by the barrel or parcel. 3 THOMAS HYDE.

To the PUBLIC.

Head of Severn, about a mile from Severn chapel, February 28, 1776.

THE subscriber being appointed deputy clerk of Anne-Arundel county, hereby gives notice, that the records of said county are removed to his house, by order of the council of safety, where attendance will be given, every Monday, for recording deeds, searching and giving copies.

REZIN GAITHER.

Attendance will be given every Wednesday and Friday, in Annapolis, for issuing the several processes of the court, by 3 JOHN BRICE.

Maryland, Somerset county, Feb. 15, 1776.

THE visitors of Eden school, in the county aforesaid hereby give notice, that they want a master for said school: Any person inclinable to undertake, that is properly qualified, and can come well recommended, is desired to apply as soon as possible. The master's salary in said school is one hundred and thirty pounds per annum, with diet, washing and lodging found.

Signed by request of the Visitors,

w6 2 HENRY LOWES.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Frederick county, Maryland, Halling's river, February 14, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, last night, two Irish servant men, both weavers by trade, viz. Christopher Warren, about five feet four inches high; had on, when he went away, a short pale blue coat, which has been turned, and is double breasted, with black horn buttons, and a pair of brown cloth trousers; he has short curled black hair, a very long nose which appears to lean to one side of his face, dark eyes, and a few blue spots in his face, which appear to be specks of gunpowder; he is about thirty-five years of age.——George Murdy, about twenty years of age, five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, gray eyes, straight black hair; had on, when he went away, two striped country cloth jackets, one pair of striped country cloth breeches. They took with them two horses, two saddles, and two bridles; one a roan horse with a black mane and tail, trots and gallops, branded on the near shoulder L F, about fourteen hands high, and goes dull on the road; the other a small bay horse about fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder O, paces and gallops, and shod before. Whoever takes up the said servants and horses, and secures them, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

2 GEORGE SNELL.

N. B. It is probable they may have other cloaths with them, or get their own changed.

STRAYED or stolen, from Mr. James Baldwin's plantation, near Mr. Tootell's tavern, on the 28th of January, a small black horse; his ears and mane have lately been trimmed, is shod all round, has a great many gray hairs in his foretop, and a long bob-tail: It is supposed he is gone towards Seneca, which place he came from last. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. James Baldwin, or to the subscriber, in Annapolis, shall receive twenty shillings.

tf 2 EDWARD THOMPSON.

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Pool, living on Linganore, in Frederick-county, taken up as a stray, a small bay horse, about 12 hands high, 6 years old, and branded on the near shoulder and buttock something like S G. and has a few gray hairs behind his ears, he trots, and had a small bell on. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3 X w3

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION

OF THE

PROVINCE of MARYLAND,

Held at the City of Annapolis, on Thursday the 7th of December, 1775.

To be sold at public vendue, by the subscriber, on the second Tuesday in April next (on the premises) by virtue of a power of attorney from Mr. John Ross Key, eldest son and heir at law of Francis Key, late of Cecil county, Esq; deceased,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing about three hundred acres, being part of a tract of land called and known by the name of Anne Catharine Neck, or Carpenters Point, situate, lying and being in Cecil county aforesaid, at the head of Chesapeake Bay, near the mouth of North-East river, and about three miles from Charles Town. There is on the said plantation, an exceeding fine fishery, part of which at present rents for near one hundred pounds per annum.

Also to be sold at public vendue, the houses and lots in Charles-Town, formerly the property of the said Francis Key, the day after the sale of the abovementioned plantation.

ts 4 JAMES BROOKS.

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.

BEING desirous of settling the estate of our father, RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, we request all such as are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. Also all persons that are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company, of more than twelve months standing, are requested to come immediately and make payment; and those who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and settle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requests are not complied with, we shall take such methods as will compel a settlement, without respect to persons, although it will be disagreeable to

tf 5 SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

February 15, 1776.

SLIM.

To be let to mares the ensuing season, at Sandgate farm, close by Mr. Stuart's rope-walk, and within a mile of Annapolis,

THE high bred English horse, SLIM, full fifteen hands high, rising seven years old. Slim is of a beautiful dark chesnut colour, was got by Wildman's Babram, his dam by Rogers's Babram, his grandam by Sedbury out of lord Portmore's Ebony; is well suited to breed for either the saddle or turf, being remarkably light, and quick in his movements, free from any blemish or incumbrance of gun, and is imagined equal to any horse on the continent, four mile heats at nine stone. He will be let at six dollars, for the season, and half a crown to the groom, and as at so low a rate the cash will be expected before the horse is led out. Good pasture for mares to be had at half a crown a week, or at half a dollar, with proper feeding. tf 4

Annapolis, August 23, 1775.

WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to such as have been used to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and industry, either by the piece or time.—As good locksmiths, or other near filers, will be soon handy in making several parts of gun locks, to such also I will give good encouragement.—There are many servants about the country who would be very useful in the necessary business I am now engaging in; I should be glad to be informed of such, and wish to hire them, or purchase their times of service of their master.

30 ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutler.

STRAYED or stolen from Annapolis, on the 24th of November, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is shod before, and has a scar upon his back occasioned by a set fast. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretson, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive 20 shillings. tf

15 OVERTON CARR.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1775.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, the two following servants, viz. William Webster, an Englishman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, cued behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is a forward talkative fellow, and can be very complaisant when he pleases. Had on and took with him, a light blue gray cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waistcoat, one pair white Russia drab breeches, one white linen shirt; two brown Russia sheeting ditto, It is probable he has other cloaths, or may have changed those described.

Charles Tippin, or Tippins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's business, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick set, full face, short brown hair. Had on and took with him, a short brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket with sleeves and metal buttons, good buckskin breeches, one pair white Russia drab ditto, one white shirt, two brown Russia sheeting, ditto, and may have sundry other cloaths.

The above servants went off in a two mast boat, and four oars, in company with some others. They took a pair of osnabrig sheets, which it is supposed they intend to make sails of. Whoever will secure the above servants so that their master may get them again, shall receive 20 shillings for each if 40 miles, 40 shillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province £5 for each, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by: tf WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Webster had on a good castor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military fashion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchbeck knee and shoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog with white feet and breast, remarkably fat. 17

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,

Opposite Mr. Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general and his friends in particular, that he still continues to carry on the aforesaid trade in all their various branches, and at the most reasonable rates; also that he cleans and repairs all sorts of fire-arms, small swords, hangers, and cutlasses: He also makes hooks for swords in the neatest and most approved manner.

N. B. He has several gross of hooks and eyes to dispose of cheap. 7

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday night the 16th instant, a dark bay or brown horse, 10 or 11 years old last spring, upwards of 15 hands high, his hind feet white, and has a few gray hairs in his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, and when rode goes with pretty good spirits, has a hanging main, little foretop, yellow nose, and short back; his tail when trimmed, which was very lately, was intended for a switch, but by the unskilfulness of the person who did it, it was made almost as short as a long bob, the hoofs of his fore-feet were broken on the inside, and he had on a pair of shoes about half worn, but if he has been much rode, it is very probable that one or both may be off by this time. Whoever takes up both thief and horse, so that the thief be convicted, and the horse delivered to me at the Patuxent iron-works, shall receive the above reward, or 20 shillings for the horse only, but if the horse should be a great distance, reasonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by 17 X JAMES RAWLINGS.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requisition will be adverted to, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.

39 X JOSEPH DUVALL.

April 10, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two Irish indented servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complection, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made sailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either, by 40 X RICHARD GRAVES.

Baltimore county, Patapsco Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For appprending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overseer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, sensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plausible in speech: he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of this and some part of the province of Pennsylvania; is well known, it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-visit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobs: he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stockings, two white shirts ruffled at the breast, a good castor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shillings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of assembly, by tf 39 X THOMAS JONES.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

THE

MARYLAND

ALMANACK

AND

EPHEMERIS

For the Year of our Lord 1776.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.